REMARKS

The above amendments and following remarks attend to each and every rejection and issue presented in the pending April 14, 2005 final office action. Claims 1, 3, 4, 11 and 15-17 are amended without new matter. Claims 1, 4, 11 and 15-17 are for example amended at add the limitation of chassis logs specific to boot-up and operation of the electronic architecture. See, for example, paragraph [0003] of the specification. Claims 3, 4 and 15 are amended to limit entities as disclosed in paragraph [0028] of the specification. Claims 1-20 remain pending, with claims 1 and 15 being independent.

<u>Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. §102(b)</u>

Claims 1-3 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,724,503 (hereinafter "Kleinman"). Respectfully, we disagree.

To anticipate a claim, Kleinman must teach every element of the claim and "the identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as contained in the … claim." *MPEP 2131* citing *Verdegaal Bros. V. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 2 USPQ2d 1051 (Fed. Cir. 1987) and *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.*, 868 F.2d 1226, 9 USPQ2d 1913 (Fed. Cir. 1989). Kleinman does not teach every element of claims 1-3.

Amended claim 1 recites a method for analyzing chassis logs from electronic architecture, including the steps of:

    a) automatically processing text strings associated with the chassis logs; and

    b) transforming the text strings to human interpretable statements summarizing at least one of the chassis logs;

    c) wherein the chassis logs are specific to boot-up and operation of the electronic architecture.

Kleinman discloses interpreting exceptions in a distributed object computing environment. Fundamental to operation of the Kleinman system is the use of an exception identifier that uniquely identifies an exception raised by a remotely located device within the distributed object computing environment. Kleinman, in col. 3, lines 7-9, specifically identifies "two basic types of exceptions: system exceptions and user

5

exceptions." "System exceptions are raised when errors are detected in the infrastructure of the object management facility," and "user exceptions are defined as part of the interface to an object, and are used to report errors that might be expected to occur during servicing of specified requests to that object." See Kleinman, col. 3, lines 17-21. Kleinman thus specifically describes exceptions associated with a client/server software environment.

Amended claim 1 concerns the processing of chassis logs that are specific to boot-up and operation of electronic architecture. An exception identifier, as disclosed by Kleinman, is clearly not the same as chassis logs generated by electronic architecture. Since Kleinman does not teach or suggest the elements of amended claim 1, Kleinman cannot anticipate the invention thereof under 35 U.S.C. §102(b).

Reconsideration of amended claim 1 is respectfully requested.

Claims 2 and 3 depend from claim 1 and benefit from like arguments; but in addition these claims have other features that patentably distinguish from Kleinman. For example, claim 2 recites transforming the text strings to an English statement setting forth one or more of problems and system health of the architecture. Kleinman does not disclose or suggest – anywhere - transforming test strings to an English statement setting forth problems or system health of an electronic architecture. Therefore, Kleinman cannot anticipate claim 2.

Amended claim 3 recites processing the text strings according one of the entities associated with the text string, the entities selected from the group of firmware, software, processors, architecture monitors, power monitors, cabinet monitors, and I/O drivers. Kleinman does not disclose processing text strings according to firmware, software, processors, architecture monitors, power monitors, cabinet monitors and/or I/O drivers associated with the text strings. Therefore, Kleinman cannot anticipate claim 3.

Reconsideration of claims 2 and 3 is respectfully requested.

Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. §103

Claims 4 and 6 stand rejected under 35 U. S. C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kleinman in view of U. S. Patent Number 6,684343 to Bouchier (hereinafter "Bouchier"). Respectfully we disagree.

For the purpose of the following discussion, the Examiner is again respectfully reminded of the basic considerations which apply to obviousness rejections.

When applying 35 U.S.C. §103, the following tenets of patent law must be adhered to:

(A) The claimed invention must be considered as a whole;

(B) The references must be considered as a whole and must suggest the desirability and thus the obviousness of making the combination;

(C) The references must be viewed without the benefit of impermissible hindsight vision afforded by the claimed invention; and

(D) Reasonable expectation of success is the standard with which obviousness is determined. MPEP §2141.01, *Hodosh v. Block Drug Co., Inc.*, 786 F.2d 1136, 1134 n.5, 229 USPQ 182, 187 n.5 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

In addition, it is respectfully noted that to substantiate a *prima facie* case of obviousness, the initial burden rests with the Examiner who must fulfill three requirements. More specifically:

Accordingly, to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met.

First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the references or to combine reference teachings.

Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success.

Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. The *teaching or suggestion* to make the claimed combination and the *reasonable expectation of success* must *both be found in the prior art,* and not *based on applicant's disclosure*. (emphasis and formatting added) MPEP § 2143, *In re vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991)

Kleinman discloses a system for reporting errors in a distributed client/server environment. Kleinman specifically addresses a software environment. Kleinman does not disclose or suggest translating chassis codes received from an electronic architecture into a readable form or processing chassis codes specific to identified entities. Therefore, it would not be obvious to consult Kleinman to process chassis

7

logs from an electronic architecture; as such, Kleinman is not even analogous art to the present claims.

Bouchier discloses a computer system with multiple partitions that are managed by a service processor, and recites "the service processor can also trigger certain events when chassis logs are received." Bouchier col. 11, lines 21-22. Bouchier does not however disclose or suggest processing text strings associated with chassis logs from electronic architecture and transforming the text strings into human interpretable statements, as required by claims 4 and 6.

Since Kleinman concerns a distributed client/server environment and Bouchier concerns a partitioned hardware environment, there is no motivation to combine Bouchier with Kleinman, as required under 35 U.S.C. §103. And more importantly, neither Kleinman nor Bouchier disclose or suggest translating chassis codes into human interpretable statements. Thus, even when combined, Kleinman and Bouchier do not disclose or suggest all features of claims 4 and 6. For example, claim 4 recites processing text strings representative of one or more chassis code of one or more entities. Kleinman and Bouchier do not disclose or suggest processing text strings associated with a chassis codes and according an entity as required by claim 4 and therefore cannot render claim 4 obvious.

Claim 6 recites processing problem detail of the chassis codes. Kleinman does not disclose or even mention chassis codes. Bouchier does not disclose processing problem detail of the chassis codes. Thus, even when combined, Kleinman and Bouchier cannot render claim 6 obvious.

Reconsideration of claims 4 and 6 is respectfully requested.

Claim 5 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kleinman and Bouchier in view of U. S. Patent Application Publication Number 2002/0078349 A1 to Marso (hereinafter "Marso"). Respectfully we disagree.

Claim 5 recites parsing the chassis codes and sequentially processing each of the chassis codes. As argued above, Kleinman and Bouchier do not disclose features of claim 1. Since claim 5 depends from amended claim 1, Kleinman and Bouchier also do not disclose or suggest claim 5. Marso discloses a utility for parsing and formatting; but Marso does not disclose or suggest a system for analyzing chassis logs from electronic architecture. Further, the combination of Kleinman, Bouchier and

Marso do not disclose processing chassis codes, as required by claim 5 (depending from claim 1).

Reconsideration of claim 5 is respectfully requested.

Claims 8 and 9 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kleinman in view of U. S. Patent Application Publication Number 2002/0188688 A1 to Bice (hereinafter "Bice"). Respectfully we disagree.

Claim 8 recites printing the statements of claim 1. Claim 9 recites automatically emailing at least part of the statements to an email destination. As argued above, Kleinman does not anticipate amended claim 1 as it does not teach or suggest each element of claim 1; it similarly cannot teach or suggest claims 8 and 9, which depend from claim 1. Bice discloses resolving messages from application components to backend systems. Bice is not analogous art; but even when combined with Kleinman, Bice and Kleinman do not teach or suggest the features of claims 8 and 9 since they do not teach analyzing chassis logs from electronic architecture.

Reconsideration of claims 8 and 9 is respectfully requested.

Claims 10-12 and 14-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kleinman in view of U. S. Patent Application Publication Number 2002/0143575 to Hansen (hereinafter "Hansen"). Respectfully we disagree.

Claim 10 recites acquiring the text strings from an extraction tool coupled to the architecture. Claim 11 recites the extraction tool extracting the chassis logs from the architecture, separating the chassis logs according to the entities, and transforming the chassis logs to one or more text strings. Claim 12 recites accessing one or more analyzers coupled to the extraction tool. Claim 14 recites each of the analyzers processes text strings associated with one of the entities. These claims depend from claim 1 and, as argued above, Kleinman clearly does not teach every element of claim 1. Hansen discloses a system for automatically interpreting a multi-threaded event log from a medical imaging device. See Hansen abstract. Hansen does not disclose or suggest chassis logs or chassis codes, and therefore the combination of Kleinman and Hansen also cannot teach or suggest the elements of claims 10-12 and 14.

Amended claim 15 recites a system for analyzing text strings associated with chassis logs from electronic architecture, the architecture of the type having one or more entities generating the chassis logs, including:

9

a) one or more analyzers for analyzing the text strings and for producing a human interpretable statement about one or more of the chassis logs, each of the analyzers associated with one of the entities selected from the group of firmware, software, processors, architecture monitors, power monitors, cabinet monitors, and I/O drivers; and

b) an interface for coupling the analyzers to an extraction tool acquiring the chassis logs from the architecture.

As argued above, Kleinman does not disclose or suggest handling text strings associated with chassis logs from electronic architecture. Hansen also does not disclose or suggest handling text strings associated with chassis logs from electronic architecture. Instead, Hansen discloses a system for automatically interpreting a multi-threaded event log from a medical imaging device. Therefore, when combined, Kleinman and Hansen do not teach or suggest each element of amended claim 15 and therefore cannot render claim 15 obvious. Reconsideration of claim 15 is respectfully requested.

Amended claim 16 denotes that the chassis logs comprise chassis codes from one or more of the entities. As argued above, neither Kleinman nor Hansen disclose or suggest entities of electronic architecture and therefore cannot render claim 16 obvious under 35 U.S.C. §103.

Claim 17 recites an extraction tool coupled to the interface, the extraction tool extracting the chassis logs from the architecture, separating the chassis logs according to the entities, and transforming the chassis logs to one or more of the text strings. Kleinman does not disclose extracting chassis logs from an architecture. Further, neither Kleinman nor Hansen disclose or suggest separating chassis logs according to entities of the architecture. Therefore Kleinman combined with Hansen cannot render claim 17 obvious under 35 U.S.C. §103.

Reconsideration of claims 10-12 and 14-17 is requested.

Claim 13 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kleinman and Hansen in view of U. S. Patent Number 6,338,149 B1 to Ciccone (hereinafter "Ciccone"). Respectfully we disagree.

Claim 13 depends from claim 12 and recites utilizing a graphical user interface coupled to one or more of the analyzers. As argued above, Kleinman and/or Hansen

do not disclose or suggest analyzing chassis logs from electronic architecture as required by claims 1 and 12. Ciccone does not disclose or suggest chassis logs or chassis codes. Based on the foregoing, Kleinman, Hansen and Ciccone do not, in combination, teach or suggest the elements of claim 13 and therefore cannot render claim 13 obvious under 35 U.S.C. §103.

Reconsideration of claim 13 is respectfully requested.

Claim 18 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kleinman and Hansen in view of Bouchier. Respectfully we disagree.

Claim 18 recites the text strings comprise problem detail and chassis code. As argued above, Kleinman and/or Hansen do not disclose analyzing text strings associated with chassis logs from electronic architecture. Bouchier merely discloses that chassis logs "provide a means for alerting the user that something is wrong." See Bouchier col. 11 lines 46-47. Bouchier is therefore no more illuminating than the background of the immediate specification. Bouchier does not disclose or suggest processing text strings associated with the chassis logs. Kleinman, Hansen and Bouchier, alone or in combination, therefore do not render claim 18 obvious under 35 U.S.C. §103.

Reconsideration of claim 18 is respectfully requested.

Claim 20 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kleinman and Hansen in view of Bice. Respectfully we disagree.

Bice discloses resolving messages from application components to backend systems. Bice is non-analogous art and should not be combined with Kleinman and Hansen. But, even when combined, Kleinman, Hansen and Bice do not teach the elements of claim 20 which depends from amended claim 15. Claim 20 recites the interface publishing the statement in one or more of computer memory, paper form, and email. To render claim 20 obvious, Kleinman, Hansen and Bice must, in aggregate, teach analyzing of text strings associated with chassis logs from electronic architecture, producing a human interpretable statement about one or more of the chassis logs and publishing the statement in one or more of computer memory, paper form and email. They do not and, therefore, cannot render claim 20 obvious under 35 U.S.C. §103.
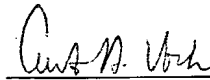
Reconsideration of claim 20 is respectfully requested.

11

We appreciate indication of allowable subject matter in claims 7 and 19. In view of the above arguments, we contend that claims 1-20 are allowable and request reconsideration.

It is believed that no additional fees are due in connection with this amendment. If any fee is due, please charge Deposit Account No. 08-2025.

Respectfully submitted,

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